

Remarks/Arguments

Claims 1-8 are pending. Claims 1 and 6 have been amended to more clearly and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicant regards as his invention. No new matter is believed to be added by the present amendment.

Rejection of claims 1-2 and 4-8 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han (US Pat. No. 6421094) in view of Fujimoto (US Pat. No. 5912710)

As discussed in Applicant's response filed July 26, 2005, Applicant submits that present claims 1-2 and 4-8 are patentably distinguishable over the teachings of Han and Fujimoto.

In the Response to Arguments in the Advisory Action dated August 29, 2005, the examiner states that "... OSD data can be defined as On Screen Display data. The received DTV or NTSC/VGA video data of Han is OSD data because they can be displayed on screen and the OSD processor 5 is used to process them. Thus, as discussed in the last Office Action, the format converter 4 of Han anticipated the claimed OSD generator."

First, applicant submits that the examiner's interpretation of the term "on screen display" is at odds with the manner in which the term is commonly understood by those skilled in the art, and with the manner in which the term is used in the specification. Applicant submits that the term "on screen display" data refers to **graphics data** used to generate displays that provides information to the user about the receiver or programs, or enables user interface to control various functions of the apparatus. The term does not refer to **the received video data** that is, for example, associated with a video program.

In support thereof, applicant has attached as "Attachment A" a definition of "on-screen display" from the website whatis.com. As shown in the attachment, the term refers to "... a control panel on a computer monitor or television screen that allows you to select viewing options and/or adjust components of the display, such as brightness, contrast, and horizontal and vertical positioning... In addition to the visual calibration options, the on-screen display may allow you to view program information, search for programs, or put certain channels under parental control."

This definition is consistent with the manner in which the term is used in the specification. The specification notes that "television receivers also produce and display **OSD graphics** that provide information and enable user interface functions. Typically, the OSDs are generated in response to user input to provide information about a program or the receiver, and to allow the user to control functions such as channel selection, image quality and the like. (page 1, line 35 - page 2, line 2, emphasis added)"

Thus, applicant submits that the on-screen display signal recited in the present claims relate to forming a graphics display, and as such, does not correspond to the received video data of Han, and that format converter 4 does not anticipate the recited OSD generator. In this regard, the claims have been amended to more clearly and distinctly recite the subject matter that applicant regards as his invention.

Second, Applicant submits that even if the OSD graphics data are construed to correspond to the received DTV or NTSC/VGA video data as alleged by the examiner, the format converter 4 of Han still fails to anticipate the recited OSD generator.

Amended claim 1 recites:

generating means comprising
a color palette that includes color information formatted in
accordance with a predetermined color format, and
a plurality of color conversion matrices for converting the color
information in the color palette to provide the OSD signal, which is
**formatted in accordance with a selected one of the first and second
color format** (emphasis added)

As discussed in applicant's response dated July 26, 2005, format converter 4 converts the received DTV or NTSC/VGA signals into a **uniform color format**. That is:

*The format converter 14 receives the DTV or the NTSC/VGA video data through the memory interlacer 13 and converts the input format of the data to the designated output format according to the display and video format output by the host interlacer 112. Specifically, the format converter 14 receives the DTV or NTSC/VGA video data having a YCbCr color format of 4:4:4, 4:2:2, or 4:2:0 and **outputs a converted video data having a***

uniform YCbCr color format of 4:4:4. (col. 4, lines 18-26, emphasis added)

Therefore, even if the video data processed by format converter 4 is argued to correspond to the recited on screen display data, the converter 4 still fails to provide a signal formatted in accordance with **one of a first and second color format** in response to a selection of the first or second video signal source as recited in claim 1. Rather, the format converter 4, like OSD processor 15 receives video data in one of a plurality of formats and provides an output of a uniform format, that is the 4:4:4 format.

Fujimoto is recited as teaching a RGB color palette circuit that converts pixel data to RGB color data. However, applicant submits that the cited teachings of Fujimoto fail to cure the defect of Han with regard to claim 1 as described above, and as such the combination of Han and Fujimoto still fail to teach or suggest the above-cited features of claim 1. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 1, and the claims that depend therefrom, are patentably distinguishable over the combination of Han and Fujimoto.

Claim 6 recites the above-discussed features of claim 1 in method form. Applicant submits that claim 6, and the claims that depend therefrom, are patentably distinguishable over the combination of Han and Fujimoto for at least the same reasons as those discussed above.

Rejection of claim 3 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han (US Pat. No. 6421094) in view of Fujimoto (US Pat. No. 5912710) and further in view of Susumu Imai (JP 403268594 A)

Susumu Imai is cited as teaching a conversion matrix for converting R,G,B components into Y,I,Q components. However, such a teaching fails to cure the defect of Han and Fujimoto as applied to claim 1 discussed above. Therefore, Applicant submits that present claim 3 is patentably distinguishable over the combination of Han, Fujimoto and Susumu Imai for at least the same reasons as those discussed above.

Having fully addressed the Examiner's rejections it is believed that, in view of the preceding amendments and remarks, this application stands in condition for allowance. Accordingly then, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully solicited. If, however, the Examiner is of the opinion that such action cannot be taken, the Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's attorney at (609) 734-6815, so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled.

Respectfully submitted,

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on-screen display

An on-screen display (OSD) is a control panel on a computer monitor or television screen that allows you to select viewing options and/or adjust components of the display, such as brightness, contrast, and horizontal and vertical positioning.

On a computer monitor, an on-screen display is usually activated by buttons on the bottom of the monitor. As an example, one button may bring up a display of the brightness and contrast levels, which may be adjusted by pressing the monitor's up or down arrow buttons.

On a television screen, an on-screen display can usually be activated either through buttons on the television set itself or through the remote control. Television on-screen displays are becoming increasingly complex and interactive. In addition to the visual calibration options, the on-screen display may allow you to view program information, search for programs, or put certain channels under parental control.

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
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